IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system ~~having~~ comprising

a rotor that can be driven by the wind, ~~preferably~~ having one or more rotor blades that can be adjusted in angle,

a generator ~~directly or indirectly~~ connected with the rotor, to generate electric energy, which is configured as an asynchronous generator having a super-synchronous converter cascade in the rotor circuit, for slip-variable generator operation, so that power output of the generator is possible at different speeds of rotation of the rotor, and

an operation guide system that is configured to regulate the speed of rotation of the rotor, within a predetermined wind speed range, ~~preferably with adjustment of the rotor blade angles,~~

wherein the super-synchronous ~~rectifier~~ converter cascade is configured in the rotor circuit for feeding the slip power into the network.

Claim 2. (Previously Presented).

Wind energy system according to claim 1,

wherein the super-synchronous converter cascade has a DC

voltage intermediate circuit that is configured as a high-set element.

Claim 3. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 2,

wherein the high-set element is configured to switch at a frequency that is a multiple, ~~preferably a 10x to 100x multiple,~~ of the network frequency.

Claim 4. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system according to ~~claim 1,~~ claim 2,

wherein the high-set element has pulse-width modulation.

Claim 5. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 2,

wherein the high-set element is configured to switch, with IGBT switches having variable frequency.

Claim 6. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 5,

wherein the IGBT switches of the two high-set elements are configured to switch at a phase offset of 180 degrees relative to one another.

Claim 7. (Currently Amended).

Wind energy system according to claim 1,

wherein the stator is configured to short-circuit at a low wind speed, ~~preferably by way of a three-phase slip resistor,~~ and to cut off from the network.

Claim 8. (Withdrawn).

Method for regulating the power output of a wind energy system, in that the slip is regulated,

wherein the slip power is fed into the power network.

Claim 9. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the intermediate voltage of the converter cascade is raised to the network voltage and regulated in accordance with the slip.

Claim 10. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the power output of the converter cascade into the network is controlled by means of pulse-width modulation.

Claim 11. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the feed of the intermediate circuit power into the network takes place with adaptation to the reactive power demand of the network.

Claim 12. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein switching of the intermediate circuit current takes place by means of the two high-set elements at a 180 degree phase offset relative to one another, preferably pulse-width modulated and/or with variable frequency.

Claim 13. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the rotary current generator is operated in normal operation with the super-synchronous cascade with the high-set element under normal conditions, and is converted to a simple asynchronous machine and operated as such at low wind, by cutting its stator off from the power network and short-circuiting it, by way of a three-phase slip resistor.

Claim 14. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the asynchronous generator with the capacitors is operated in self-starting manner, and feeds its electric energy into the intermediate circuit capacitors with variable frequency,

as a function of the rotor revolutions, by way of the rectifier and the high-set elements, and the pulse converter feeds the generated energy into the power network.

Claim 15. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the generator is synchronized with the stator and connected with the power network, as soon as the mechanical power exceeds the electric power of the pulse converter, and the super-synchronous slip power is fed into the network with the cascade array.

Claim 16. (Withdrawn).

Method according to claim 8,

wherein the at least one cable of the generator, which is preferably disposed in a gondola, is passed to a wiring cabinet in a foot of the tower, and act as a slip resistor.

Claim 17. (New).

Wind energy system according to claim 1,

wherein the generator is connected with the rotor selected from the group consisting of directly connected and indirectly connected.

Claim 18. (New).

Wind energy system according to claim 1,

wherein the operation guide system that is configured to

regulate the speed of rotation of the rotor, within a predetermined wind speed range, with adjustment of the rotor blade angles.

Claim 19. (New).

Wind energy system according to claim 3,

wherein the high-set element is configured to switch at a frequency that is a multiple of 10x to 100x of the network frequency.

Claim 20. (New).

Wind energy system according to claim 7,

wherein the stator is configured to short-circuit at a low wind speed by way of a three-phase slip resistor.